The People's Korea

No. 1,175 EVERY SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1984 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION

FEB 17 19
PROPERTY OF
WASHINGTON UNIV
LIBRARY

Pyongyang Calls for 3-Way Talks With Washington and Seoul, Signing of Peace Agreement & N-S Non-Aggression Declaration

In a sincere effort for a negotiated settlement to Korea's reunification question, Pyongyang called for peace talks with Washington and Seoul on January 10.

Pyongyang made the talks offer in letters to the U.S. Government and Congress and the Seoul authorities which were adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

In the proposed three-way talks, the letters said, the questions of signing a peace agreement and of adopting a declaration of non-aggression between north and south Korea should be discussed.

Only after a guarantee is provided for the reduction of tensions through the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between north and south Korea, the letters urged, a national conference embracing various parties, groups and circles including the authorities of north and south, should be convened to discuss reunification issues.

As the venue of the proposed three-way talks, Pyongyang cited Panmunjom or any other place regarded convenient to all parties.

Pyongyang has also declared that it is ready to discuss other tension-reducing measures by the U.S. and proposals for the founding of a unified state by the Seoul authorities.

It is the first time Pyongyang has proposed that Seoul should be included in peace talks "on an equal footing."

The letter to the Seoul authorities said:

"And we consider that the Seoul authorities, another party directly involved in the tensions created in our country, may participate on an equal footing in the talks between us and the United States."

The latest proposal for the tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

This is an expression of sincere efforts on the part of the DPRK to resolve the grave situation of the Korean Peninsula at the crossroads of war or peace in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation on all accounts.

It is also a manifestation of the DPRK's ardent desire to remain true to the national duty before the Korean people and to the peace-loving mission before the Asian and world people.

The proposal came at a time, first of all, when a grave situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula.

A detailed report on the joint meeting carried by the KCNA said that the grave situation in which tensions have grown acute as never

(Continued on Page 8)

Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam Vow to Continue to Fight

Mr. Kim Dae Jung now in exile in the United States expressed his resolve to make the year 1984 "a turning year" for the restoration of democracy to south Korea.

In his interview with the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun dated Dec. 24, 1983, the one-time presidential candidate said that he had been successful in his activities in the United States last year.

His activities in 1983 were mainly aimed at urging Washington to change its policy toward Korea, he said in the interview.

In the interview he indicated that he would go back to south Korea in the near future saying, "I feel sad because I am away from my country."

Mr. Kim was released from a south Korean prison in Chongju and transferred to the Seoul National University Hospital in December last year. Later he was virtually expelled to the United States. He arrived in Washington on Dec. 23.

He thinks that the Chon Du Hwan junta released him from prison and allowed him to go to the United States (1) to alienate him from the people, (2) to make it easier for the Chon Du Hwan junta to get $4 billion credits from Japan, (3) to create an impression that Chon is interested in improving the human rights situation in south Korea and (4) to pacify growing anti-U.S. sentiments in south Korea.

Last year Mr. Kim conducted energetic speaking tours in the United States, making speeches on 70 occasions.

He said that the American people came to understand the south Korean situation better.

Menawhile, Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, said he is ready to die in prison for the sake of the democratization of the country.

In his first public speech since Chon Du Hwan banned him from politics in May 1980, Mr. Kim said that he would do his best to make the year 1984 "a year of victory of the democratic campaign."

His statement came in a speech he made at a year-end party held at a Seoul hotel on Dec. 28, 1983.

The party was attended by some 500 former politicians who support the cause of Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

In his speech Mr. Kim Yong Sam said that neither democracy nor freedom is realized in south Korea.

He called for the unity of the democratic dissident forces for the cause of the restoration of democracy, saying that there would be no stability unless a government is chosen by the people and established.

2 Ex-Professors, Clergyman Arrested for Supporting DPRK's Reunification Policy

South Korean police on Jan. 10 arrested a Protestant minister and two former professors in violation of the national security law on charges of activities sympathetic to DPRK's reunification policy line.

Mr. Li Yong Hi

Mr. Kang Man Gil

Minister Cho Seung Hyok

The three arrested were Cho Seung Hyok, director of the Korea Christian Social Problems Research Institute; Li Yong Hi, former professor of Hanyang University; and Kang Man Gil, ex-professor at Koryo University.

Investigators at national police headquarters said Cho organized nine primary and secondary school teachers last year into a group to analyze national reunification issues as presented in school social studies textbooks and also to criticize the "government's" policy on reunification.

Cho then asked Li and Kang to give lectures critical of the government's reunification policies to the teachers, police said.

According to investigators, Cho views Seoul's reunification policy as a scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea. He instead prefers the Pyongyang-proposed Koryo Confederation System as a reasonable approach to reunification, they said.

Cho's aim, they said, was to publish the lectures and spread them through Sunday schools, primary and secondary school teachers and college students. His institute approved the lecture plans as its 1983 program, formally called "an education for overcoming the division and for achieving reunification," the investigators said.

The arrest of the three clearly shows that the Chon junta that advocates the so-called summit meeting for reunification is not interested in reunification.

They said it is not yet clear whether the institute's board director, Rev. Park Hyong Gyu, had prior knowledge of the lecture contents.

Before the lectures began, one of the teachers asked Cho whether the program would violate the national security law, said the investigators. At the time, Cho told the teacher, Yu Sang Dok of Kyonggi High School, that he need not worry and that he (Cho) would be responsible for the church program.

In his lectures Li described the Korean War as a "legitimate anti-imperialism struggle to build the nation-state," said the investigators. Li described the Koryo Confederation System proposed by the north as a "realistic approach to reunification," they said.

In his lectures, Kang told the teachers that the Seoul's current anti-communist education program

(Continued on Page 8)

SR-71 Violates Korean Airspace

The Americans from the outset of the New Year are rendering the situation more strained, intensifying espionage against the northern half of the Republic, reported the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on Jan. 6.

The KCNA dispatch from Kaesong said that at around 10:02 January 6 they (the Americans) infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the air territorial waters of the DPRK south of the Kangryong Peninsula on the east coast and, at around 12:39, into the air above east of Kosong for espionage.

"Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists was also committed at around 17:50 January 3 and 10:56 January 5," said the KCNA.

It said that this is a violation of the Armistice Agreement and a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of the DPRK.

The senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission in his telephone notice lodged a strong protest with the American side and demanded it stop such espionage acts, added the KCNA.

Answers of President Kim Il Sung to Questions Raised by Delegation of "Scinteia"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and other papers in Pyongyang on Jan. 10 printed answers of President Kim Il Sung on November 16, 1983, to questions raised by the delegation of "Scinteia", organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Follows the full text of the answer. (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.):

On Basic Task Being Implemented by WPK at Present Stage

Question: The Romanian people, with warm feelings of friendship and solidarity, are watching the great success made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its gigantic work of socialist construction. Would you tell us about the basic task which is being implemented by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people at the present stage in the spirit of the decision of the Sixth Party Congress for a continuous progress of the country?

Answer: The Sixth Congress of our Party put forward the task of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and implementing it thoroughly.

In order to build communism with success we must transform man, society and nature as required by the Juche idea and thus occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism. It would be impossible to realize the communist society if we only seized one of the two. We adhere to the principle of taking both the ideological and material fortresses in building communism.

Our Party is vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to model the whole society on the Juche idea. These three revolutions constitute the basic way of transforming the whole society after the Juche idea. Only by carrying out the three revolutions energetically can we wipe out all the residues of old society, seize the ideological and material fortresses of communism and build the communist society which accords with the wish and aspirations of the working class.

We are directing primary efforts to the ideological revolution in carrying out the three revolutions.

The ideological revolution is a revolution that must precede the rest. Without giving priority to the ideological revolution, it would be impossible to remould people into men of a communist type nor would it be possible to solve satisfactorily any problems in the revolution and construction by increasing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people.

The main thing in the ideological revolution is to equip all members of society solidly with the revolutionary outlook on the world. We are intensifying education in the Juche idea among the working people to make sure that they arm themselves firmly with the Juche outlook on the revolution and think and act as required by this idea wherever and whenever. We are also strengthening communist education so that all the working people get rid of egoism, selfishness and all other outdated ideas, and work, study and live on the communist principle: "One for All and All for One!"

Our Party is pushing ahead vigorously with the technical revolution, along with the ideological revolution. The technical revolution is an important revolutionary task aimed to free the working people from difficult and backbreaking work and build up the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. At the moment, our people are accelerating the rural technical revolution to do away with the distinctions between industrial labour and agricultural work and put agriculture on an industrial and modern basis; they are also striving to introduce mechanization, automation and remote control in production processes to eliminate heat-affected and harmful labour and change difficult work into an easy one.

We are also making a great efforts to carry out the cultural revolution. Only through a successful cultural revolution can the working people's cultural and technical standards be raised to make them powerful social beings, the sense of organization and discipline in the society be increased and a cultured way of social life established.

Our Party is giving close attention to education in carrying out the cultural revolution. We are now giving a universal 11-year compulsory education and at the same time preparing for compulsory higher education in accordance with the policy of intellectualizing the whole society proposed by the Sixth Party Congress. When compulsory higher education is effected at some time in the future, all members of our society will receive university education and become fully developed communistic men.

At present our people are striving to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s put forward by the Party at its Sixth Congress.

These objectives are: to attain by the end of the 1980s an annual capacity of 10,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain, and to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the ten years. When these objectives are achieved, our country will rank among the world's leading economic powers, our people's material standard will attain a high level, and the material and technical foundations guarantee ing the complete victory of socialism will be laid.

We have every possibility of attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. We have the solid basis of an independent national economy and rich natural resources, millions of working people trained in practical struggles and an army of 1.2 million talented scientists and technicians. Once we make up our minds and get down to the struggle, there will be no fortress we cannot capture.

Since the Sixth Party Congress we have taken one measure after another to reach these ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. We have the solid basis of an independent national economy and rich natural resources, millions of working people trained in practical struggles and an army of 1.2 million talented scientists and technicians. Once we make up our minds and get down to the struggle, there will be no fortress we cannot capture.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee held in October 1981 set forth the policy of undertaking grand nature-transforming projects to reclaim tideland and obtain new land. Following the Party policy our people are making vigorous efforts to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland and building the Nampo Lock Gate to solve the problem of water for the tideland. If we increase the cultivated area by reclaiming that much tideland, we shall be able to attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain without difficulty.

At the Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee convened last year, a radical step was taken to hit the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. In hearty response to the decision of this plenary meeting, our people are developing new nonferrous mines and, at the same time, reconstructing and expanding the existing ones in modern lines. Through strenuous efforts to create the "speed of the 80s", our heroic working class constructed in a matter of one year a large, modern ore-dressing plant with a capacity of 10 million tons of nonferrous minerals.

The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee held in June this year discussed how to attain the goal of 1,500 million metres of fabrics and the target of chemicals. According to the decision of this plenary meeting, we are going to build a vinalon factory with a capacity of 100,000 tons, and synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer factories. Construction of these chemical factories will bring about an epochal turn in the struggle to reach the goals of fabrics, fertilizers and grain.

At present, in our country a struggle is also successfully going on to attain the goal of 15 million tons of steel. We are now expanding metallurgical works on a large scale. Recently our scientists and technicians completed the researches in the method of producing iron by using domestic fuel and thus opened up a broad perspective for reaching the goal of 15 million tons of steel.

In short, the work of attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction is now successfully under way in our country. The present situation predicts that these objectives can be achieved ahead of schedule.

On Specific Results of Cooperation Between Romania & Korea And Its Perspective

Question: It is a matter of our common pleasure that the cooperative relations between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between our two parties and peoples are developing steadily.

The meetings and talks you have had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of our Party and President of the Republic, are playing a decisive role in the remarkable progress of these relations.

How do you appreciate the specific results of cooperation between Romania and Korea and its perspective?

Answer: The Friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania have historical traditions. The Korean and Romanian peoples established long ago the bonds of intimate friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and have actively supported each other and closely cooperated with each other.

As you have correctly pointed out, the meaningful meetings and talks which we had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on a number of occasions have served as a decisive momentum in promoting the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania. Whenever we had these meetings and talks, the leaders of our two countries exchanged views on developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania and took positive measures for promoting these relations more extensively.

In recent years these relations have been steadily developing on a new, higher plane. Mutual visits and contacts have grown more active, mutual support and solidarity between them have become more effective, and economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange are developing more rapidly than ever.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are solid and vital as never before because these relations withstood the trials in history. These relations contribute greatly to stepping up the revolutionary struggle and construction work in our two countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, independent forces and safeguarding world peace and security.

The perspective for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania is very good. Our two peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder for socialism and communism. In the international relations both Korea and Romania maintain the principles of *chajusong*, mutual respect and noninterference. Precisely for this reason the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania will continue to develop in all fields of politics, the economy and culture in the interests of the two peoples and in keeping with their aspirations.

Our Party, Government and people that highly value friendship with Romania will, in the future, too, as in the past, do everything to firmly safeguard and further develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania.

On Question of Korea's Reunification

Question: The constructive proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, the ardent desire of the Korean people, proposals which are permeated with the high sense of responsibility of you and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Republic of Korea, are well known to our country and enjoy its full support.

What do you think is the possibility at the moment of opening a dialogue between the political forces in the two parts of Korea to realize this desire?

Answer: Reunifying the divided country is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people and the supreme task of our nation.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic adhere to the principle of solving the question of national reunification independently, free from any foreign interference, peacefully without recourse to arms and by promoting great national unity.

Considering it the most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying the country to bring the north and the south into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in the north and south of Korea as they are, we advanced a new proposal for reunifying the country by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. At present we are struggling to realize the new reunification proposal made at the Sixth Party Congress.

The north and the south should unite and cooperate in order to solve the reunification question of our country peacefully. For this purpose, the north and the south should have contacts and dialogues to remove misunderstanding and distrust between them, come to a deep understanding and trust and attain the reconciliation of the whole nation.

If a north-south dialogue is to be held, it is necessary to arrange the environments and conditions to make it a reality.

First of all, the tensions between the north and the south should be eased, and the danger of war removed from our country. As long as the extreme tensions exist and the danger of war prevails, the north and the south cannot get together to have a heart-to-heart dialogue, nor can they achieve a good result even if they manage to hold a dialogué.

(Continued on page 3)

Answers of President Kim Il Sung To Questions Raised by Delegation of "Scinteia"

(Continued from page 2)

At the moment the south Korean rulers are playing loud lip service to a sort of dialogue, but, in fact, they are aggravating the tensions and manoeuvring to provoke a new war. Under the pretext of a fictitious "threat of southward invasion", they have turned south Korea into a most dangerous powder keg of war by shipping in a large amount of nuclear and other up-to-date lethal weapons and military equipment from the United States. They are also noisily staging one large-scale military exercise after another against the northern half of our Republic. This has extremely aggravated the situation in the Korean Peninsula so that there is a danger of war breaking out any minute in our country. Today, the south Korean rulers' move to provoke a war is the main obstacle to a north-south dialogue.

For a north-south dialogue, it is also necessary that the south Korean society should be democratized, and that the anti-communist clamour in south Korea should be stopped.

South Korea is now under the rule of military fascism which is unprecedented in brutality. Under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean rulers are savagely killing and indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning the south Korean people including the youths and students who aspire to independence, democracy and reunification and are subjecting patriotic democrats and all the political opponents to social ostracism.

The south Korean rulers are a band of military fascists who have massacred a large number of fellow countrymen in cold blood and stamped out the slightest trace of democracy. Under the current rule of the military fascists, no stratum of the south Korean people can freely discuss the question of national reunification or participate in a dialogue for reunification.

Recently the south Korean rulers have stepped up more than ever their vicious anti-communist clamour to stir up hostility within the nation. These days, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they invented an incident of what they call a Rangoon blast and are staging a frantic campaign against communism and our Republic, worsening the situation to a critical point. How could we expect a sincere dialogue with the anti-communist fanatics who fan up antagonism and confrontation within the nation even by hatching a vicious anti-communist plot which goes beyond all human imagination? Under the present circumstances where the south Korean authorities continue with their anti-communist strategem, it is difficult to open a dialogue between the north and the south.

If the north-south dialogue is to be successful, it is important that both parties to the dialogue have a correct attitude and approach to national reunification.

The dialogue between the north and the south should be a dialogue solely for national reunification, a dialogue which contributes actually to the cause of national reunification. There is no need to have a dialogue which is intended to keep the country divided; a dialogue which does not help reunify the country is useless, no matter how long it is held.

Therefore, both parties to the dialogue should proceed from the correct stand, sincerely desiring reunification. At the moment, the south Korean rulers talk about a north-south dialogue as if they were somewhat interested in reunification, but, in fact, they have no intention to reunify the country at all. It is of no significance to hold a dialogue with those who do not want national reunification.

If the dialogue between the north and the south is to be a success, it is important that both sides to the dialogue take a firmly independent stand.

Depending on outside forces will make it impossible to solve the problem of our country's reunification correctly in the interests of our nation. The south Korean rulers, however, persist in their traitorous policy of depending on outside forces with a view to keeping themselves in power. They are begging for the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and zealously following the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial subjugation towards south Korea.

The south Korean rulers are the out-and-out stooges of the U.S. imperialists; they totally lack *chajusong*. A dialogue would be impossible with these imperialist stooges who have no *chajusong* whatsoever; there is no need at all to discuss with them the problem of reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

Invariable is the stand of our Republic to settle the problem of the country's reunification peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue, and we always keep the door to dialogue open. We will have an earnest dialogue on this problem with anyone who opposes fratricide, ensures democracy in south Korea, demands the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist army of aggression, maintains an independent position and does not go against communism.

Many difficulties and obstacles lie in the way to the country's reunification. But we will overcome them by the concerted efforts of the entire nation and achieve the cause of independent and peaceful national reunification without fail.

On World Peace and Security

Question: Many countries have huge stockpiles of weapons which threaten the people's survival and sovereignty and the very existence of human civilization. In this very tense international situation, the question of peace of war is important.

What do you think is the responsible task of different countries and statesmen in removing the causes of the tensions and disputes, going over to concrete disarmament and ensuring peace?

Answer: At present, owing to the imperialists' manoeuvres, the international situation is getting extremely strained. Scared at the mounting struggle of the world's revolutionary people for independence against imperialism, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their sphere of domination.

They are increasing armament in a big way and zealously accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. They are continuously reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and expanding military bases in major zones of resources and areas of strategic importance. Today the imperialists are increasing the deployment and stockpiling of nuclear and other latest weapons in different parts of the world.

With an ambition of world domination, the U.S. imperialists have recourse to overt armed intervention, subversion and sabotage everywhere in the world in an attempt to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society. The recent aggressive act of rank piracy perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against Grenada, a small island country which had followed the road of independent development, clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the very strangler of independence and peace and the heinous enemy of the people.

Because of the imperialists' manoeuvres for arms build-up and their aggression against small and weak nations, peace and security are being disturbed in many parts of the world including Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Southern Africa and the danger of another world war is growing every day.

The world now finds itself in a grave situation at the crossroads of war or peace. No people and no statesmen in any countries of the world can ever be indifferent to this serious matter which confronts mankind. The peace-loving people and state leaders and other statesmen in all lands, with a clear awareness of their heavy responsibility before humanity and history, must resolutely check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war by uniting their voices of justice and strength, and vigorously struggle to defend world peace and security.

In order to prevent a new world war and defend universal peace and security, all continents and all countries must launch a powerful movement against war and for peace.

World peace cannot be begged for; it can only be won through the struggle against the imperialist moves for aggression and war. All the world's progressive people must closely unite, raise their voices higher in demand of a durable world peace, expose and condemn the imperialist policy of aggression and war and resolutely counter all their moves for aggression and war.

In order to defend world peace and security, it is essential to check the imperialists' military build-up and armament expansion.

The imperialits' military build-up and armament expansion which is becoming undisguised as the days go by, further aggravates the international situation and increases the danger of a new world war. They must desist from the criminal acts of wasting on weapons manufacture and armament expansion the wealth created by the sweat of the people's brows, and listen to the just voices of the peace-loving people who call for the abolition of nuclear weapons and disarmament.

The Korean people categorically reject the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to deploy nuclear weapons of new types in Europe and extend firm solidarity to the peoples of many socialist countries in Europe and other progressive people throughout the world in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist moves to increase nuclear weapons.

We consider that the dissolution of all military blocs is a very important step to prevent a new world war and guarantee a lasting world peace.

Military blocs are a permanent factor jeopardizing universal peace and security. So long as military blocs with huge armed forces stand in confrontation, it will be impossible to ease the international tensions and prevent a new world war. In order to preserve a lasting and durable peace on the globe, it is imperative to abolish the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists and all other military blocs.

Along with the disbandment of military blocs, the imperialists' aggressive military bases and armed forces deployed in foreign countries must be pulled out.

We strongly assert an earliest withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist army of aggression from south Korea and the pull-out of the aggressive military bases and armed forces of the imperialists from the Middle East, Central America and all other parts of the world.

Establishing nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in many parts of the world is an important requisite to universal peace and security.

At the moment, the peace-loving people of the world are deeply apprehensive of the nuclear weapons being deployed and stockpiled in different areas of the world. For preventing a new global war and saving mankind from the holocaust of nuclear war, it is imperative to prohibit the production, testing, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and finally remove all nuclear weapons throughout the world.

We deem it urgent to struggle hard to create nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in different parts of the world for the immediate period ahead and continuously expand them.

These days, anti-war peace campaigns and struggles to build nuclear-free zones, peace zones, go on vigorously in Romania and many other European countries and different regions of the world. It carriers a great significance in checking and frustrating the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and defending universal peace and security.

The Korean people are a peace-loving nation; it is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic to fight for world peace and security. As in the past, so in the future, too, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned nations and all other progressive people of the world and strive to hinder and thwart the imperialits' manoeuvres for aggression and war and defend universal peace and security.

On Holding High-Level Talks Of Non-Aligned Countries

Question: We know that for solving the difficult problems facing the world economy in the interests of all people, you attach special importance to the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among the non-aligned nations, the developing countries. We would like to know your views on the opinion of Romania on holding high-level talks of non-aligned countries, developing countries, to map out a joint strategy for a dialogue with the developed countries.

Answer: To destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one is a very important and pressing problem for the non-aligned countries and developing countries.

The imperialists and developed Western countries take natural resources away from the developing countries drawing on the unfair old international economic order. This holds back many developing countries from achieving an independent development of their national economies, creating economic difficulties in their way. Without destroying the old international economic order, it would be impossible for the developing countries to get rid of international exploitation and plunder and, therefore, to build with success a new society which is independent and prosperous.

The non-aligned countries and developing countries have long since negotiated with the developed Western countries to abolish the unfair old international economic order and establish a new fair one. But those developed countries have refused to respond to the demand of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. The North-South summit conference of 22 countries held in Cancun, Mexico, several years ago did not see any success owing to the unjust stand and attitude of the developed Western countries which tried to maintain the old international economic order. The imperialists and developed Western countries will never present a new international economic order to the developing countries. If they are to succeed in the struggle for a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries and developing countries must unite closely and lodge strong claims before the developed Western countries and put collective pressure to bear upon them.

The realization of South-South cooperation is the most effective way of destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new one.

There are sufficient possibilities to realize South-South cooperation. Today, the non-aligned countries and developing countries are rich both in manpower and material resources, and each of them has a few kinds of valuable experience and technique acquired in the building of a new society. If they tap and utilize such economic potentialities and possibilities as much as they can and realize South-South cooperation, the developing countries will not only tide over the present economic difficulties and successfully build independent national economies, but also increase the forces of negotiations and resistance on the basis of collective might to frustrate the moves of the developed Western countries and satisfy their demand for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We consider it urgent to convene a South-South summit conference to take positive measures to destroy the old international economic order, establish a new one and realize South-South cooperation. We are of the opinion that the Romanian idea of holding the high-level talks of the non-aligned countries and developing countries agrees with our stand.

We hope for a successful opening of a South-South summit conference as soon as possible. If this summit conference is held, it will give a powerful impetus to the struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order and will provide an important opportunity to develop South-South cooperation with effectiveness.

We consider it necessary for the non-aligned countries and developing countries to make joint efforts to convene the South-South summit conference before long.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Romanian people for their positive support and encouragement to the struggle of our people for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I sincerely wish the Romanian people new success in their struggle to build socialism under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Information on Joint Meeting of CPC and Standing Committee of SPA of DPRK

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA) – A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on January 10, 1984.

The meeting was attended by members of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The meeting discussed the agenda-item "On Taking a New Measure for the Peaceful Solution of the Korean Question."

The meeting analysed in an all-round way the tense situation prevailing in our country and discussed measures for opening a favourable phase for peace in the country and for its independent and peaceful reunification.

Pointing to the grave situation in which tensions have grown acute as never before and the danger of a war, a nuclear war in particular, is rapidly increasing on the Korean Peninsula, the meeting said:

In recent years the intention of the United States to perpetuate its military occupation of south Korea has become all the more undisguised. The United States tries to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base.

Today East Asia including south Korea has been declared as "area vitally important for the interests of the United States" and it is defined that the "security of south Korea is directly linked with that of the United States." In consequence, U.S. forces, whose withdrawal from south Korea and its vicinity was once advertised, are being extensively reinforced on the contrary and the "modernisation" of the "ROK army" of south Korea is being accelerated.

Provocative military actions against us are being rapidly expanded and intensified to reach a very dangerous stage at present. "Team Spirit" joint military exercises held annually are virtually a "test war" and "preliminary war" little different from actual fighting. It was reported that this year the exercises would be staged on a scale larger than last year's which was announced as the largest ever in history.

To whip up a war atmosphere, the consciousness of north-south confrontation and danger is being infused into the south Korean people on a large scale and the anti-DPRK campaign inciting hatred for the fellow countrymen has reached the zenith.

Drawing attention to the fact that the danger of a nuclear war actually exists in our country today and there is ample possibility of its expansion on a world-wide scale, the meeting said:

South Korea has turned into a U.S. powder magazine for nuclear war and a nuclear attack base poised against the northern half of the Republic. Already deployed there are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, such as nuclear bombs and nuclear shells, and "Lance" missiles, "F-16" fighter-bombers and other means of nuclear delivery. Open nuclear blackmail that "If a war breaks out in Korea the United States would use nuclear weapons" is being repeated.

South Korea has become one of the main links in the U.S. Asian and global strategy and the military bases in south Korea are being turned into nuclear forward bases of the United States for invading not only the northern half of the Republic but also Asia. At present the United States plans to additionally deploy in south Korea "Pershing 2" missiles, latest type medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and even neutron bombs, the most barbarous means of mass destruction.

The tripartite military alliance now being actively projected by the United States, Japan and south Korea is a new military bloc of Asian version of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: it is aimed not only to open the road for the overseas dispatch of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" including their advance into the Korean Peninsula but also to provide "legal" conditions even for the advance of the south Korean "ROK army" to the Asian-Pacific region.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it cannot be a localized war confined to the Korean Peninsula alone. It will not be a war by conventional weapons but may be turned into an all-out nuclear war.

The joint meeting confirmed the graveness of the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, and said:

It is evident that if a war breaks out in Korea and, further, it becomes a nuclear war, what disasters would be imposed upon our nation and the peoples of Asia and the world.

We will never allow our nation to fall victim to a nuclear war by outside forces and our inviolable territory to be devastated into a battlefield of a nuclear war of outside forces.

On the allegation that we intend to "invade the south", the United States claims that it is building up armed forces and deploying even nuclear weapons in south Korea to prevent it.

But there is no need whatsoever for the United States to be afraid of our "southward invasion."

We have no intention to "invade the south." We have made it clear more than once that we do not want to solve the question of Korean reunification by means of war.

The fact that already 10 years ago we proposed to hold talks for the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States testifies to our consistent peace-loving stand.

This notwithstanding, the United States has not believed in our peaceful policy but distrusts and fears us and is persisting in confrontation from the position of strength. This is beneficial to no one and cannot be called a discreet behavior.

The joint meeting considered in unison that in view of the prevailing situation it is necessary to take epochal measures to avert the oncoming danger of war and actively open a favorable phase for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

The meeting said:

Those who do not want war but desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not resort to strength, but meet and have a dialogue with each other.

Recourse to arms is not the way to solve the question.

Direct meeting and dialogue between them alone will help remove the misunderstanding and distrust that have been accumulated in the prolonged period of closure to each other and bring them closer to each other and find a reasonable way for the solution of the question through sincere consultation. Dialogue is the only way of turning the dangerous current of the present situation racing to the brink of war in favor of peace and independent and peaceful reunification.

From this viewpoint the joint meeting decided to propose to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities, another party responsible for the mounting tension in Korea today, participate in the talks between us and the United States this time.

In reference to our standpoint in proposing the tripartite talks the meeting said:

The United States is under unavoidable obligation to guarantee peace in Korea and remove the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification. It has deeply involved itself in the Korean question for nearly 40 years since the Second World War. In particular, it has stationed its troops in south Korea, seized the prerogative of the south Korean "ROK army" and virtually placed south Korea under its control. The United States is chiefly to blame for the constant tension on the Korean Peninsula and the present situation pushed to the brink of war.

Under such circumstances, without meeting directly with the United States to solve the problem, it is impossible to ease tensions and fundamentally remove the danger of war from our country and to open a peaceful phase for national reunification.

Herein lies the reason why we proposed to the United States Korea-U.S. talks long ago and leave the door to dialogue open.

The United States, looking squarely at the strained reality of the Korean Peninsula where tensions are growing acute should not reject a dialogue with us any more but approach the talks proposed by us with sincerity.

The situation in our country is being daily aggravated also because the south Korean authorities zealously serving the United States, left south Korea to it as a nuclear base for its asian strategy, have strengthened military tieup with Japan and pursued confrontation with us with the backing of outside forces.

The south Korean authorities should not keep the U.S. troops in south Korea but make them withdraw, not incite north-south confrontation but take practical measures for relaxing the tensions between the north and the south: they should be prepared for consultation of such problems at the tripartite talks.

The meeting said:

Our new proposal for the tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

This is an expression of our sincere efforts to resolve the grave situation of the Korean Peninsula at the crossroads of war or peace in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation on all accounts: It is also a manifestation of our ardent desire to remain true to the national duty before the Korean people and to the peace-loving mission before the Asian and world people.

If the talks are held, it would be possible to successfully discuss the problems of relaxing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating favorable conditions for independent and peaceful reunification and to find reasonable ways to bridge over the present dangerous phase in each other's interests.

Considering that the tripartite talks should discuss above all such problems as signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea, the meeting pointed out:

The conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea are the basic guarantee for a durable peace in Korea and a prerequisite to realizing the Korean people's cause of national reunification independently without outside interference.

This is the historical task whose solution has been awaited for more than 30 years since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The present-day tense situation of our country, fraught with the danger of war, is an inevitable outcome of the "policy of strength" of the United States which has been constantly intensified in an unstable state of cease-fire, in the state of neither peace nor war.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and Asia, it, as a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, should not hesitate to proclaim by law an end to the state of war in Korea and convert the Korea-U.S. relations into solid, peaceful relations, should end the abnormal situation in which it keeps its troops standing opposed to the Korean People's Army in our country thousands of miles away from the United States with an ocean in between and withdraw nuclear weapons from south Korea.

We hold that such problems most urgent for a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula should be solved through a peace agreement.

When a peace agreement is signed and U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, the source of threat to peace in our country and of obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be removed and a bright prospect for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question will open.

A guarantee for peace in Korea can be fully provided after the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea by a peace agreement.

We will provide all conditions for a durable peace in Korea and the United States will be able to wash its hands of the Korean question with honour without losing its face or impairing its interests.

The conclusion of a peace agreement will create a favorable climate also for normalization of Korea-U.S. relations.

The joint meeting proposed to adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south at the tripartite talks, and said:

It is impossible to completely rule out the possibilities of armed conflict in our country while leaving the huge armed forces of the north and the south to stand in confrontation.

Such abnormal situation will benefit no one: It will rather foster misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south and squander a colossal amount of human and material resources.

Today when a step for relaxation of tensions is pressing as never before in Korea, it is imperative, above all, to solve this question between the north and the south.

To this end, we call for the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression whereby the two sides would give assurances of not resorting to arms or attacking the other side, drastically reduce the armies and armaments and terminate military confrontation.

This declaration would be one more important step conducive to the cause of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification and would be a firm guarantee for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The north and the south would have a dialogue for reunification when conditions favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are created with the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south.

Stressing that at the dialogue for reunification the reunification question should be solved on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity in accordance with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement already agreed upon, the joint meeting said:

The principles of independence, peace and great national unity are the cornerstone for the solution of the question of national reunification.

These principles should be respected and faithfully executed in the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and nothing contradictory to it should be allowed.

It is necessary to reject any foreign interference on the principle of *chajusong* (independence) and have the stance of solving the question of national reunification by the efforts of Koreans themselves. Military confrontation should not be sought in adherence to the principle of peace, and one should desist from acts creating tensions. And it is essential to promote unity of the north and the south, transcending the differences in ideology and social system on the principle of great national unity and to put a period to the policy of anti-communist confrontation that fomented antagonism and distrust between fellow countrymen.

Emphasizing that the most reasonable way of national reunification embodying the principles of independence, peace and great national unity is to reunify the country by means of a confederation based on autonomy in the two regions, while leaving the different ideologies and social systems existing in the north and the south as they are, the meeting said:

A confederal state based on autonomy will be an independent country, not depending on others or being a satellite of any other country, and will be a neutral country not leaning to any side or joining any bloc. It will be indeed a peaceful country in which either of the north and the south cannot force its things upon the other side and one side cannot swallow up the other side, a peaceful country which will not allow northward invasion, "southward invasion" or invasion by foreign forces.

A national conference graphically reflecting the general will of the entire people in north and south Korea should be held for the birth of a confederal state.

We consider that discussion should be held on the above-mentioned problems including the problem of founding a confederal state at the north-south dialogue for reunification. At the same time, we express our readiness to discuss there other proposals made by the other side.

The joint meeting said:

If the United States and the south Korean authorities have a correct understanding of our sincere initiative which is of epochal significance, the tripartite talks would be held at an early date and a new breakthrough would certainly be made in the solution of the Korean question. We will make all efforts to open the tripartite talks with such expectation and conviction.

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided with the unanimous approval of the attendants to officially propose the tripartite talks and send the letters containing this proposal to U.S. Congress and Government and to the south Korean authorities.

Letter to U.S. Government And Congress

A letter to the Government and Congress of the United States of America was adopted with unanimous approval of the attendants at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 10.

Follows the full text of the letter: (KCNA)

A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is sending this letter to the Government and both Houses of the United States of America after discussing and deciding upon the question of taking a new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Today the Korean Peninsula finds itself at the grave crossroads of peace and war.

30 years have already passed since the ceasefire in Korea. But the prospect of peace is getting ever gloomier and the situation is pressing closer to an acute phase reminding us of the eve of a war.

While huge armed forces of both sides stand in acute confrontation along the Military Demarcation Line, arms buildup is going on and massive war exercises never cease in the south.

The present situation is strained so extremely that an accidental trifling incident might trigger off a war any minute.

This arouses deep apprehensions among the world people and urgently requires an appropriate step to avert war and defend peace.

After the truce in Korea the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along sought by all means ways of terminating the hostile relations with the United States and, already in 1974, as part of this, proposed the question of holding direct dialogues and signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and USA.

To our regret, however, these efforts on our part have not met with a due response so far.

Alleging that we intend to "invade the south," you are constantly building up armed forces and hastening war preparations in south Korea and are trying to deceive the world people under the pretext of preventing the fictitious "southward invasion."

We have no intention to "invade the south" and do not seek a fratricidal war. Not only once or twice have we made this clear. We have always bent efforts to defend the the nation's sovereignty and the right to existence.

The worsening state of military confrontation between the two sides has only created mutual distrust and antagonism and further increased the danger of war.

Should a war break out again in Korea, it would not be confined within the boundary of Korea, but would inevitably expand into a nuclear war. Then not only the Korean people but also the American people will not be safe and the whole world will be unable to evade the scourge of nuclear war.

Now the question poses so seriously: whether to continue along the road of nuclear war or to turn around to take the road of peace.

Facts clearly show that you would have nothing to gain, if you kept such acute state of confrontation as now.

We consider it is high time both our Government and the U.S. Government disengaged themselves from the state of seclusion from each other and jointly sought ways to remove the grave danger of war from the Korean Peninsula at an early date and solve the Korean question peacefully.

We deeply believe that the way out does not lie in confrontation but in dialogue between the parties concerned.

If the U.S. Government truly desired peace, it, together with the south Korean authorities, another party responsible for the increased tension in Korea today, should have contacts with us to hold negotiation for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we think.

From this viewpoint we decided to formally propose tripartite talks, with the south Korean authorities participating in the talks between us and the United States in the new year 1984.

Panmunjom or any other place regarded convenient to all parties may be chosen as the venue of the tripartite talks.

The tripartite talks should discuss first of all measures for easing the tensions in Korea and creating preconditions for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Because no one can think of the peaceful solution of the Korean question under the present condition where the state of military confrontation has grown worse than ever before and the danger of nuclear war is hanging heavily on the Korean Peninsula.

We consider, therefore, that the matters of prime importance at the tripartite talks are the questions of signing a peace agreement, a substitute for the armistice agreement, between the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement which holds the prerogatives of the supreme military command in south Korea, and us and of adopting a declaration of non-aggression between north and south of Korea.

The peace agreement may include the problems of officially announcing the end of the Korean war by law, converting the armistice into a durable peace and withdrawing all foreign troops, and the declaration of non-aggression include the problems of north and south not resorting to armed forces against the other and reducing their armies.

At the tripartite talks, a comprehensive discussion may be held on the questions raised by the United States and the south Korean authorities to ease tensions in Korea.

When preconditions for the relaxation of tension in Korea and her national reunification are created with the signing of a peace agreement and adoption of a declaration of non-aggression at the tripartite talks, a dialogue between north and south of Korea will be held to discuss the problem of reunifying the country in accordance with the principles of independent and peaceful reunification and great national unity as laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

There such questions as convening a national conference and promoting great national unity and enforcing a confederation based on regional autonomy, leaving the existing socio-political systems in north and south as they are may be discussed.

When all these problems are solved successfully at the tripartite talks and dialogue between north and south for reunification, all guarantees needed for a lasting and fair peace on the Korean Peninsula will be provided creditably.

Reunified Korea would not be a military base or an operational base for any foreign country or a satellite country, but would be a completely independent and strict neutral state which would not join any political and military alliance or bloc.

Reunified Korea would leave intact the foreign capital invested in south Korea before the reunification of the country, but continue to guarantee its interests and would develop friendly relations with all countries on the principles of *chajusong* (independence), *non-interference* in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

Then the United States would be able to wash its hands of the Korean question with honour without losing face or impairing its interests, and this would be in full accord with the interests not only of the Korean people but also of the American people.

The United States and we had fought a war. This does not mean that our relations forever should remain hostile countries forever and there is no need whatsoever to fight another war.

We think we can have friendly relations with the United States, if its government does not interfere in the domestic affairs of the Korean people or obstruct Korea's reunification, showing true interest in preserving peace in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully.

Our proposal for the tripartite talks this time is most timely and proper under the present changed situation.

The Korean question must not be left unsolved for an indefinite period either in view of its historical background or in view of its actual urgency.

The Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express the hope that the U.S.A. Government and Congress will ponder over our new peaceful initiative and show an affirmative response to it.

Chongryun Statement Supports Tripartie Talks

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Jan. 12 issued a statement, supporting Pyongyang's Jan. 10 three-way talks proposal for a reunification of the country.

The DPRK call came at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in Pyongyang on Jan. 10.

The statement said:

"The joint meeting discussed a new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question in the light of the tense situation prevailing in our country.

"The joint meeting made a proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the DPRK-U.S. talks, as an epochal measure to avert the danger of war and actively open a favourable phase for peace in the country and for its independent and peaceful reunification.

"As to the contents to be discussed at the tripartite conference, the joint meeting proposed to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S., withdraw the U.S. troops in south Korea and adopt a non-aggression declaration between Pyongyang and Seoul."

The statement, touching upon the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, said that there is an impending danger of nuclear warfare on the Korean Peninsula. The new proposal set forth at the joint meeting is an expression of the sincere efforts of the DPRK to reduce tension on the peninsula, in a peaceful manner through dialogue and negotiation. The proposal is an epochal initiative which accords well with the desire of the peace-loving people of the world.

"The Central Standing Committee of the Chongryun regards the three-way talks proposal of Pyongyang as a realistic and reasonable initiative and supports it."

The Chongryun's statement appealed to the Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan) affiliated compatriots and all the overseas Koreans to join in the campaign irrespective of difference of belief, political stance and affiliation to realize Pyongyang's new proposal for the reunification of the country.

Letter to Seoul Authorities

A letter to the Seoul authorities was adopted with unanimus approval of the attendants at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 10.

Follows the full text of the letter: (KCNA)

We are sending this letter to the Seoul authorities after discussing the question of taking a new measure for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in connection with present situation.

Nearly 40 years have passed since the country was divided and more than 30 years since the ceasefire.

In those years our nation has in unison desired peace and peaceful reunification.

But, in our country today, contrary to the desire of the whole nation, tensions have grown more acute than ever before and a very dangerous situation which may lead to a war any moment has been created.

It is painful that distrust and antagonism within the nation are growing deeper and the prospect of national reunification is getting gloomier. The southern land has even turned into a nuclear forward base.

If another war broke out on the Korean Peninsula now, it would expand into a nuclear war, not an ordinary war as in the past. This is as clear as noonday.

No one should remain an onlooker to this grave development of the situation in which our nation may fall a victim to a nuclear holocaust and lose the possibility of a peaceful reunification for good and all.

We must, at all costs, realize in our generation the peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest supreme desire of the nation, and, for this noble purpose, find a way of breaking the deadlock through the united efforts of the whole nation.

For the peaceful reunification of the country under the present situation, it is required first of all to bring an end to the acute military confrontation between the north and south and ease tensions.

A climate of dialogue and peaceful reunification can never be created under the present condition in which north and south are levelling guns and pointing bayonets at each other.

If the military confrontation between north and south is to be ended and tensions be eased in our country, problems must be solved with the United States first of all. This is because the United States is not only a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement but also has its troops stationed in south Korea and holds all the prerogative of military supreme command.

Therefore, we have proposed anew talks with the United States on this question this time.

And we consider that the Seoul authorities, another party directly involved in the tensions created in our country, may participate on an equal footing in the talks between us and the United States.

Should tripartite talks be held, we think, the question of ending the military confrontation and easing tensions in our country would be solved with full guarantees in all aspects.

The tripartite talks may take up the question of signing a peace agreement which would replace the armistice agreement between us and the United States, the two signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, as a measure for dispelling tensions between north and south and guaranteeing a durable peace and the question of adopting a declaration of non-aggression between north and south.

The peace agreement between us and the United States, in our opinion, may include mainly the problem of withdrawing the U.S. troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons and the problem of conditions guaranteeing a durable peace and the declaration of non-aggression between North and South include the problems of North and South refraining from the use of arms against each other and cutting armaments.

Any questions proposed by the United States and the Seoul authorities also may be discussed at the tripartite talks.

After a guarantee is provided for the solution of tensions and precondition for national reunification is created with the solution of those problems at the tripartite talks, we consider, a dialogue may be opened between north and south for a discussion of the reunification question.

At the north-south dialogue the question of achieving the country's reunification independently, peacefully and by the united efforts of the nation should be discussed in accordance with the three principles of national reunification which the two sides agreed upon and firmly promised the nation to fulfil already in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a political consultative meeting such as a national conference embracing various parties, groupings and circles including the authorities of north and south, should be convened, which may discuss the question of founding a neutral confederal state, leaving the systems in the North and the South as they are and allowing autonomy in the two regions.

If the Seoul authorities had another reasonable proposal for the founding of a unified state, it may also be discussed.

Our new proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal initiative heralding a turning point for practically removing tensions and firmly guaranteeing peace in our country and opening a favorable phase for peaceful reunification.

The tripartite talks may be held at Panmunjom or in a convenient third country.

Considering that the tripartite talks must be convened at an early date as a new prelude to the relaxation of tensions and national reunification, we hope that the Seoul authorities will pay deep attention to our proposal and show an affirmative response to it.

Whose Interests Does Rangoon Affair Serve Best, Pyongyang's or Seoul's?

Critical Examination 'Evidence'

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Significantly, contrary to Gen. Chon Du Hwan's expectations, the world community of nations remains unimpressed by its allegations that Pyongyang master-minded the Rangoon bombing case of October 1983. Of the 158 nations forming the United Nations, only the three obscure pushovers, very probably bought by south Korean offers of cash payments and other nice gifts, moved to sever diplomatic relations, following the example of Burma.

The three are Costa Rica, West Samoa and Comoro which many of the people of the world fail to locate on the world map. Burma, too, is far from a socialist state, with only 40 percent of its territory under government control, where democracy is out of sight; no longer is in a member of the non-aligned movement and it is currently in a financial mess under a dictatorial regime. No move has been afoot in Western Europe nor in the Third World to sever or suspend or curtail the relations with the DPRK, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

The anticipated international isolation of the DPRK, which the south Koreans expected would result from the Rangoon bombing raid, has not come at all, to the disappointment of Gen. Chon and his followers.

The three reasons may explain the apparent poor sales of the south Korean charges against the DPRK:

Firstly, serious doubts are cast on the alleged motive behind the DPRK's involvement in the Rangoon bombing case because it has obviously nothing at all to gain but has too much to lose from such terrorist action;

Secondly, the anti-DPRK propaganda campaign is too familiar as a key feature of the south Korean dictatorial junta as it rests down its democratic dissident foes and confronts the DPRK;

Thirdly, the allegations by the south Koreans and the Burmese and the evidence produced to support them are laden with contradictions and inconsistencies.

No Contemplation of Terrorist Action against Seoul

As discussed in the first part of the series, Pyongyang has too much to lose from any such terrorist behavior which has no chance of rocking the U.S. colonial system in south Korea. It cannot be too much overstated that Pyongyang has never contemplated nor planned the attempt on the lives of the successive south Korean strongmen.

There should be left no doubt that no hit team has ever been formed by the DPRK with none being trained for such terrorist purposes in and out of Korea. The alleged Korean suspects in Rangoon have nothing at all to do with the DPRK.

It is obvious from the beginning that Pyongyang has been once again a victim of the south Korean junta's vicious smear campaign. The DPRK is a fall guy serving the policy purpose of the south Koreans and the Americans.

The Rangoon bombing incident serves best the policy interests of the south Koreans by providing an opportunity to discredit the DPRK leadership and in particular its new and young leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, focusing public minds on the bellicose nature of the DPRK, win legitimacy and struggle out of the aggravating socio-political and economic crisis.

Given the DPRK military's reputation for its clockwork operations and its riflemen's famous marksmanship, should the north Koreans had ever decided to create a special commando force to attempt on the lives of the south Korean strongmen, the commandos would never had missed the targets. As a matter of course, all the past four alleged assassination attempts failed to hit the targets. Why? The answer is clear.

Failure to Establish North Korean Identity

A striking thing about the November 22–December 9 trial of the two would-be Koreans is the fact that the court failed to establish their north Korean identity. Needless to say, since they are not north Koreans, there has been no way of producing physical evidence to substantiate the charges that the two and another killed criminal had come from the north.

Any prosecution indictment must establish among others the identity of the defendants, on whose basis a court ruling is handed down. In other words, their birthdates, birthplaces, careers, addresses and organizations must be clearly stated and confirmed by physical evidence such as ID cards or statements of those who knew the defendants.

Without such details being produced, the trial cannot proceed at all and must adjourn until they are fully established by the prosecution. Any confession of the defendants must comprise such personal details, otherwise dismissed as unreliable. It should be recalled that a fair and objective court hearing cannot be held and hence also a successful conclusion only on a basis of the defendants' confessions.

There must be searched and produced a necessary amount of hard evidence to verify the confessions. Of course, a politically-inspired trial never needs such factual and scientific verification at all, as sown by south Korean trials of democratic dissidents and the November 22–December 9 trial of the two in Rangoon.

As it turned out, the Rangoon trial was summarily held in a very short period from November 22 to December 9, without revealing such personal details vital for the establishment of the identity of the three as "north Korean terrorists." The longer the court session lasted, the clearer it would become that the trial was a farce.

The Rangoon court did not come out with full disclosure of the birthdates, birthplaces, addresses, careers and organizations of the three. The prosecution simply called the three "north Koreans" which the court accepted without any critical examination. The court, in the absence of the establishment of the identification of the suspects, found them guilty and sentenced the surviving two to capital punishment.

The failure on the part of the Burmese authorities to give the vital facts about the three constitutes the most eloquent proof of their non-north Korean identity, to be more precise, of their south Korean identity. As reported by an AFP report from Rangoon, one of the surviving two testified in the presence of a third-country ambassador that they had come from Seoul.

Revealingly, although Kang Min Chol, one of the surviving two, described himself as belonging to "a special unit under a reconnaissance agency located in Kaesong," he did not mention it as a proper name. A hard fact of life is that such organization does not exist in Kaesong at all. He could have become convincing if he had named so and so platoon, so and so company under Mr. so and so. However, none of such particulars did not come out.

Even in the confession of Kang was read by the Burmese police director instead of the self-styled Korean. No cross-examination was allowed, with the other suspect's confession made not available, prompting a Burmese defense council selected by the Burmese authorities to declare the court proceedings "totally unjustifiable and lacking evidence."

Technically speaking, the two survivors were too badly maimed to stand trial. At the court hearings the two were no more than speechless and helpless beings.

Such court proceedings rather prove the widely-shared suspicions that the Burmese, bribed by the south Koreans with offers of cash and an aid package, accepted the south Korean scenario and decided to stage a farce in defiance of hard facts and international law.

Explicit Failure to Name Tonggon

Despite the south Korean and Burmese allegations that the DPRK freighter Tonggon had transported the three terrorists from Korea to Rangoon, the surviving two suspects did not name the ship as Tonggon and simply stated that they "left Onjin Port on the west coast aboard an unidentified north Korean freighter on September 9" and "arrived in Rangoon on September 22 or 23." These remarks contain three fallacies to show that they had not got aboard Tonggon after all.

Firstly, the failure to specify their ship as Tonggon means that they had no knowledge of Tonggon at all. Had the three been kept blindfolded and not allowed to get out of their cabins during their trip from north Korea to Rangoon? In this connection a south Korean daily Hanguk Ilbo wrote on November 24: "They (the three) did not know the name of the ship which took them to Rangoon because they boarded and disembarked at night."

Did the DPRK freighter cruise at nights only and without any lights lit? In daytime was the ship underwater to conceal its name from recognition of the three? First of all, without an ID card showing the name of their ship, never can any crew member be allowed to land on any given foreign port. Without knowing the name of their ship, how could they have expected to come back to the ship from their mission and get a permission to get aboard the ship again?

The second fallacy lies in the dates given by Kang. Kang alleged in his confession that their ship arrived in the Burmese capital on September 22 or 23. According to the Burmese port officials in Rangoon, the DPRK cargo ship Tonggon called in port on September 17, nearly one week before the alleged dates of arrival. Are the two out of mind? A precise memory is a characteristic feature of any trained commando.

The alleged dates suggest that the three had come to Rangoon by other means of transportation, possibly by a secret south Korean ship or airplane. Being much maimed subsequently, Kang likely forgot much of the crammed data fed into his mind in Seoul, merely remembering that they had been trained in Seoul.

Another fallacy is revealed when Kang mentioned in his confession Onjin Port as the place he had left for Rangoon aboard a freighter. Tonggon departed Nampo, a leading trade port on the west coast, less than an hour's drive from Pyongyang. Burmese port officials in Rangoon testified at the court that the DPRK freighter had come from Nampo, not Onjin near the 38th Parallel.

Why were Kaesong, not Pyongyang, and Onjin, not Nampo listed? A likely answer to this question is the constant awareness on the part of the south Korean planners of the frameup that to name Pyongyang and Nampo would stand to no reason, which led them to indirectly suggest that someone in the lower echelons of the DPRK military might have engineered the incident in a bid to please the leadership. The plan, however, backfired.

Failure to Recognize DPRK Councillor

A DPRK embassy councillor in Rangoon was implicated in the confession of Kang as their host in Rangoon. Kang alleged that he and the other two had landed themselves up in the councillor's house in the Burmese capital as their hideout for nearly three weeks. The reference was the first and last contact with the DPRK embassy as made by the three according to Kang's confession, a potential bombshell disclosure if physically proven.

If Kang had identified the DPRK diplomat in question when a number of diplomats from the DPRK embassy were paraded, the south Koreans and the Burmese could have got hold of an important ammunition to blame Pyongyang for the incident. Therefore it is quite natural for the Burmese to request such identification parade of DPRK diplomats or a three-way meeting involving Kang, the Burmese investigative officials and the DPRK diplomats including the councillor. The Burmese authorities had every justifiable reason to want the DPRK diplomat's testimony and identification.

At the same time, according to Kang, the DPRK diplomat allegedly taken the three to a shrine near the mausoleum where the explosion took place. There must have been a number of Burmese who happened to see the three walking out of the diplomat's house as escorted by him and roaming the area near the shrine and the mausoleum. The eyewitnesses should have been brought to make statements to prove the allegations of Kang.

Nevertheless, the Burmese authorities, partly aware that the allegations of Kang were not true and partly concerned that he would be unable to recognize the diplomat when confronted with the DPRK embassy staff members for an identification session, did not demand such procedure.

If they had did, Pyongyang diplomats would certainly have willingly cooperated. Instead of requesting such interview, the Burmese authorities decided to order the DPRK embassy closed and its whole staff out of the country within 48 hours of the issue of the order. Reportedly Kang was taken to the house of the councillor much after he was ordered out of Burma.

Unanswered Questions

In the above, Kang Min Chol, one of the three suspects and the Burmese authorities revealed through their conspicuous failure to give his birthplace, birthdate, address, and career, to name Tonggon and to identify the DPRK diplomat that they had not come from north Korea but had been taken from Seoul.

Given the fact that they had come to Rangoon not from the DPRK but from south Korea, it becomes quite understandable that when Kang in his confession, the Burmese and the south Koreans should have failed to present a logical account of how the three had managed to know in advance the details of the plan of Gen. Chon to visit the Aung San Mausoleum, to penetrate the heavy security to plant bombs in the ceiling of the national shrine.

(1) How could the three get advance knowledge of the particulars of the itinerary of the visiting south Korean dictator?

In his confession Kang alleged that the three had got information of the itinerary through south Korean radio broadcasts. The south Korean broadcasts mentioned the arrival and departure date of the strongman but did not give the precise hours of Chon's trips within Rangoon.

"The three," a south Korean daily Chung-Ang Ilbo noted on November 14, "knew the practice of a visiting foreign dignitary to pay tributes to the Aung San Mausoleum on the second day of his stay in Burma."

Such illogical explanations are byproducts of the realization that the three terrorists were sent to Rangoon by the junta of Gen. Chon and that the DPRK was in no position to know the details of the visiting south Korean strongman's itinerary. It was impossible for the Burmese, the south Koreans and Kang to state the two facts clearly, however.

As already reported, Gen. Chon Du Hwan canceled his original plan to directly proceed to the national shrine from Rangoon Airport on his arrival on the first day of his visit to the Southeast Asian country. Then he decided to visit the shrine on the second day. This postponment was a top secret kept within the inner circle of the junta in Rangoon and within the group of aides to Chon.

If the three were north Korean commandos as alleged, it follows that a top secret official of the Burmese government or an aid to Gen. Chon had leaked deliberately information to them. Such information must have turned out to be critical to the successful performance of the bombing mission.

In the court hearings both the judge and the prosecution totally ignored this issue of how the three were able to know the details of the south Korean dictator's itinerary in Rangoon. It is quite natural. Mention of the issue must be accompanied with a convincing explanation – a mission impossible – which explains the silence of the Burmese officials.

(2) How were the three able to penetrate the heavy security and plant the explosives in the ceiling of the national shrine and how did the south Korean explosives experts, equipped with the most advanced metal-detecting equipment, fail to detect the presence of the bombs there?

According to Kang's confession, the three and the DPRK diplomat were free in their movements in Rangoon, never trailed by Burmese secret-service members or south Korean secret-service members. As a matter of course, more than 200 elite security guards of south Korea had been searching for any signs of potential trouble for the last two months before the arrival in Rangoon of the south Korean dictator.

If the two accounts were true, it means that both the Burmese and the south Korean security guards

(Continued on page 7)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (12)

5) FOR THE MATERIALIZATION OF NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION, EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND THE PROMOTION OF THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY AFTER THE APRIL POPULAR UPRISING

(Continued from the No. 1.172 issue)

In his historic speech delivered at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation on August 14, 1960, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a new radical proposal on materializing a north-south Confederation and extensive economic and cultural exchanges and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

The main content of the proposal for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung is as follows:

The peaceful reunification of our country must be achieved independently by holding free general elections throughout north and south Korea on a democratic basis without any foreign interference. This is our consistent stand on the question of national reunification;

We appeal to all political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea to join in the struggle for holding such elections;

If the south Korean authorities still cannot agree to our proposal for free north-south general elections, even transitional measures should be worked out for settling the burning problems of the nation, to begin with;

As such a measure we propose to institute a north-south Confederation;

We are proposing to establish the Confederation by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the DPRK and the "government" of south Korea mainly to regulate the economic and cultural development of north and south Korea in a uniform manner while retaining, for the time being, their present political systems and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments;

If the south Korean authorities consider that even the Confederation we propose is still unacceptable to them, we propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of the business circles of north and south Korea be set up to exchange goods between the north and the south and to cooperate and help each other in economic construction.

Along with the economic exchange between the north and the south, cultural interchange should be conducted on an extensive scale and the people allowed to travel freely;

We once again propose that the mutual visit of cultural missions and mutual exchanges in science, culture, arts, sports and in all other fields be effected between the north and the south;

We still hold that the US troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and the armies of north and south Korea be cut down to 100,000 or less respectively;

In order to solve these questions, representatives of north and south Korea should, first of all, get together and negotiate;

We propose to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and individual personages that the representatives of north and south Korea meet at the earliest date in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom to negotiate about all the above issues.

On November 22, 1960 the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the question "On Further Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and sent a letter containing detailed proposals for peaceful reunification to the "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations and people of south Korea.

The keynote of the proposals is:

The national reunification should be realized peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on democratic principles;

The unified government of Korea should be established through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea;

If the south Korean authorities are still unable to agree to free north-south general elections, they should, for the time being, take at least a transitional measure for solving the urgent national tasks;

As such a measure we propose to establish a Confederation of north and south Korea.

With the establishment of a Confederation the Supreme National Committee, a national body, shall be formed with the equal number of representatives nominated by the two governments; the representatives of the two sides shall be able to take part in consultation with equal rights;

If the south Korean authorities cannot as yet accept a Confederation, we propose once again to quickly realize economic cooperation and exchanges, apart from political problems, by forming a pure economic committee with the representatives of business circles of north and south Korea;

In case a Supreme National Committee or an economic committee is soon organized to fulfil its function, it may carry out the following tasks aimed at rehabilitating the south Korean economy and rapidly improving the south Korean people's living conditions at the earliest possible date with the joint efforts of north and south Korea:

To, first of all, rehabilitate and develop agriculture and stabilize the peasants' livelihood in south Korea;

To develop the fisheries and stabilize the fishermen's livelihood in south Korea;

To develop national industry and build a large number of dwelling houses in south Korea;

In order to effect exchange of goods between the north and the south, a joint commercial chamber shall be formed with representatives of the business circles of the two sides so that a close commercial contact is established;

Sample fairs shall be set up in Pyongyang and Seoul, respectively, and common markets in major cities and every provincial seat of north and south Korea;

Necessary measures should be taken so that great progress be made in science, culture, education, public health and other fields by the united efforts of the north and south;

In order to drop transport and communications barrier between the north and the south measures should be taken to arrange direct transport of goods across the country, operate passenger trains between Seoul and Wonsan, Sinuiju and Pusan, and open ports in Nampo, Chongjin, Hungnam, Inchon, Mokpo and Kunsan to each other for sea transport between north and south Korea.

In order to ensure telegraph and telephone communication along with free traffic and correspondence, a direct communication service should be arranged between Pyongyang and Seoul and measures taken for the exchange of post matter at an early date;

We consistently hold that the armies of north and south Korea should be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

We propose once more to the south Korean authorities, and the entire people of south Korea to promptly convene a consultative meeting of north and south Korean delegates at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to settle the urgent national tasks.

On January 18, 1961, the Central Committee of the DFRF published a statement on realizing negotiations and economic and cultural exchanges between the north and the south so as to promote the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible.

The keynote of the statement is as follows:

Taking into full consideration the ever-growing demands of the south Korean public and political circles for north-south contacts, negotiations and exchanges, the Central Committee of the DFRF will readily accept any proposals of the south Korean political parties, public organizations or individual personalities, if they help to promote the peaceful reunification of the country and realize north-south contacts and negotiations;

Suggests that delegates from north and south Korea should get together for negotiation at Panmunjom or in another place at an early date.

We are ready for economic and cultural exchanges, correspondence, interchange of inspection groups and journalists between the north and the south, the establishment of a standing body composed of civilian representatives from north and south Korea or the formation of a national committee for the promotion of the country's reunification.

No matter whether they are civilian representatives or individual personalities, they should, first of all, get together and solve all problems as quickly as possible.

The north and south Korean government authorities should provide all conditions for north-south negotiation and exchange in all fields.

The inaugural meeting of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea convened on March 3, 1961 sent a letter to the writers and artists in south Korea.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

Writers and artists in the north and the south should be allowed free travel from Mt. Paekdu to Mt. Halla for their creation, jointly create film, drama and other literary and art works and search for, sort out and inherit our classic literary and art heritage;

To this end, it is first necessary to remove the disgraceful artificial barrier set up by the US imperialist robbers, and the writers and artists of the north and the south should get together for contacts and frank talks;

All the writers and artists in the northern half hold that it is urgently needed to set up a joint consultative body of the writers and artists organizations in the north and the south to promote literary and art exchange between the two sides and the unified development of our national culture and arts.

The National Congress of Building Workers adopted an appeal to the entire builders of south Korea on April 13, 1961.

The appeal declared that the building workers in the north and the south shouldered the important tasks of rehabilitating devastated south Korea and working for the future of the country and the nation, giving full play to their talents and wisdom and joining their efforts. And it proposed that they meet each other and discuss how to build the country in the future.

On April 20, 1961 the Pyongyang City Students and Youth Meeting sent a letter to the south Korean students and youth in support of their demand for the expulsion of foreign forces and for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The keynote of the letter is as follows:

The south Korean students and youth demand the expulsion of foreign forces and the independent and peaceful reunification and put forward their slogan "Let us students of the south and the north meet at Panmunjom!"

We warmly support this patriotic slogan of the south Korean students and youth that the students in the north and the south should meet at Panmunjom to open the door for the country's independent reunification.

We are always ready to meet with the south Korean students and youth at Panmunjom or at any other place.

Let us do our best to make our meeting recorded forever in the annals as a historic gathering to start the nationwide struggle for the removal of the barrier between the north and the south and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Amidst the mounting aspirations for the national reunification in south Korea after toppling down the Syngman Rhee "regime", politicians and students hold mass demonstrations calling for a direct meeting with the north Korean counterpart. The slogan reads "Let Us Go to North Come to South! Toward Panmunjom! "

(Continued from page 6)

must have been totally negligent of their duties or bribed by the DPRK agents – absolutely unlikely.

According to Kang's confession, the bombs were placed in the ceiling of the mausoleum on the night of October 7, which a Japanese daily Tokyo Shimbun reported on October 12 a joint team of Burmese and south Korean explosives experts searched for any bombs placed, using metal detectors, four hours before the scheduled arrival in the national shrine of the south Korean strongman.

If the mausoleum were a supermodern ferro-concrete building with all kinds of sophisticated metal-made equipment built into the walls, depending on the circumstances, the metal detectors used by the Burmese and the south Koreans might have failed to uncover the bombs placed in the ceiling of the shrine.

However, the Aung San Mausoleum is a simple, open-sided one-story wooden building with little use of metal, the very place where metal detectors work most effectively. If the south Koreans and the Burmese had forgot to turn on their electrically-operated metal detectors, and if they had had their sights, it might be likely that they would have failed to find the bombs placed in the ceiling.

Yet, this is totally unlikely. Rather a most likely scenario is that the explosives experts of the south Korean and Burmese sides deliberately ignored the presence of bombs or placed the bombs while carrying out an on-the-spot investigation. In other words, the bombs had been planted in the ceiling of the national shrine by the agents of the south Korean agency for national security planning and the presidential security force.

This probability well explains the failure of the south Koreans and the Burmese to detect in advance the presence of the bombs, the precise location of the bombs just above the south Korean dignitaries and the so-called premature explosion of the bombs while the limousine carrying the south Korean strongman was reportedly still on its way to the shrine.

(3) Why did a south Korean security guard ask Burmese buglers of the Aung San Mausoleum to sound practice notes at the arrival of the south Korean ambassador at the shrine? A question to be answered either of the Burmese court judges or the prosecution.

It is a long-standing custom for the Burmese buglers to sound requiem tunes only after wreaths are laid before the tomb by the visiting dignitaries. Under whatsoever circumstances is it their practice to sound practice notes at a time when foreign guests are still assembling. Yet they were forced by the south Korean officials to sound practice notes, which became a signal to the detonation of the bombs.

Most explosives experts agree that the bombs placed in the ceiling were sound-operated ones. By insisting that the bombs were remote-controlled, the south Koreans and the Burmese tried to belittle the importance of the unexpected sounding of the bugles. Kang Min Chol said in his so-called confession that the bombs were detonated at the sight of a motorcade which referred the car with a police escort carrying the south Korean ambassador.

To be precise, a motorcade never means a car with a police escort. It usually means at least several cars. The dead south Korean envoy has little resemblance to the south Korean dictator. Therefore, it was physically impossible for the terrorists well trained in the art of assassination to mistake the envoy for the strongman.

There are many other questions which must be answered. Space is too limited to describe and give clear answers to the issues, which are already discussed well in other articles and in a lengthy report issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry. (Concluded)

Korean Peninsula Must Not Be U.S. Test Ground for Showdown of Strength: Rodong Sinmun

The present ruling circles of the United States declared the Korean Peninsula "a test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s and are massing armed forces on it and its surrounding waters.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun dated Jan. 6 said that this is aimed at overpowering the northern half of the Republic with "strength" and restraining other Asian countries by using Japan and south Korea as the bases.

The signed article headlined "Korean Peninsula Must Not Be U.S. Test Groung for Showdown of Strength," points to the fact that the U.S. and south Korea are building up their forces, constantly committing military provocations against the DPRK and scheming the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises largest in scale in history.

All this goes to prove that the harasser of peace in Korea is none other than the Americans.

They claim that their arms buildup is a step intended to maintain the "equilibrium of forces" on the Korean Peninsula. But the "equilibrium of forces" theory was invented by them for arms expansion.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the Americans in Korea are an offspring of their Asian and Korean policy.

South Korea has long since been their major military strategic vantage for Asian aggression.

The "immediate aim" of the United States is to knock into shape a three-way military alliance by bringing together the Japanese and south Korean military forces with the U.S. forces as the axis.

It is the basic strategic target sought by the U.S. in Korea and Asia to stand the revived and rearmed Japanese militarist forces as its agent in Asian aggression and attain its aggressive aim in this region without much difficulty, while cutting its own military burden, by integrating the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean army.

The so-called "study of an emergency case in the Far East" conducted by the U.S. with the Japanese from 1982 to make Japan play the role of an advance base, rear base, supply base, logistic base and relay base for the U.S forces and inveigle the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into combat actions, is, in fact, for completing a joint operational plan of the United States, Japan and the south Korea to provoke a Korean war.

Military collusion between Japan and south Korea is being accelerated along with the "study of an emergency case in the Far East."

The U.S. is also going ahead with an operational plan to block the Korean straits with the Japanese and the south Koreans in an event of contingency.

The military collusion between Japan and south Korea which had been promoted through the exchange of military personnel and information has reached a stage of joint military exercises today. This is a very dangerous development, which indicates that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military collusion is entering into a more grave stage.

The danger of war on the Korean Peninsula has been fostered with the intensification of the south Koreans' anti-DPRK campaign on an unprecedented scale after the Rangoon explosion. The Rangoon explosion is a big fraud and self-made drama staged by Chon Du Hwan in a premeditated and organized manner against Pyongyang.

The hostile actions growing wanton in the area along the military demarcation line vividly prove his real intention in masterminding the incident and the grave extent of the obtaining situation.

The Korean Peninsula cannot be the U.S. "test ground for a showdown of strenght."

The United States should promptly give up all the subreartlings against it, including the "Team Spirit 84"', pull out of south Korea after signing a peace agreement as demanded by the DPRK, and immediately withdraw its hands of interferance from Korea.

On U.S.'s Plan to Deploy New Missile Nuclear System in Asia-Pacific Region

Papers in Pyongyang on Jan. 5 commented on the U.S.'s scheme to arm the U.S. Pacific fleet with cruise missiles equipped with conventional warheads and those equipped with nuclear warheads.

They note that this step of the U.S. is based on a dangerous plan of the U.S. Defence Department to deploy a new missile nuclear system in the Asia-Pacific region.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmum points out that the U.S. government headed by Reagan attach importance to Asia in the execution of its global strategy and depend more heavily on "strength" to dominate Asia.

It says:

The Reagan government is making haste with the deployment of nuclear weapons everywhere. This indicates that the Americans regard nuclear weapons as the only lever in the execution of their global strategy and they would commit without hesitation even the hideous barbarity of plunging mankind into a nuclear holocaust for their aggressive purpose.

South Korea is the foremost nuclear base in Washington's war strategy for Asian aggression. Having deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in south Korea, they are transferring to the East Sea of Korea the centre of the strategic deployment of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The "Team Spirit 84" military rehearsal will be staged in and arond south Korea from February with the Seventh Fleet equipped with cruise missiles playing the part of the main force. It will be "a preliminary nuclear war" for rounding off the nuclear attack operation.

The U.S.'s scheme to deploy a new missile nuclear system in the Asia-Pacific region is bringing heavier nuclear clouds over the Pacific and rendering the strain in Asia more acute. This heinous scheme of the U.S. is the last-ditch efforts to maintain its domination in their downhill run to decay and death. Their criminal acts to reduce the Asia-Pacific region to ruins by a nuclear war can never be tolerated.

3-Way Talks
(Continued from Page 1)

before and the danger of a war, a nuclear war in particular, is rapidly increasing on the Korean Peninsula and that there is ample possibility of its expansion on a world-wide scale.

The meeting cited the following as concrete examples:

- East Asia including south Korea has been declared as "area vitally important for the interests of the United States" and it is defined that the "security of south Korea is directly linked with that of the United States;
- Team Spirit joint military exercises held annually are virtually a "test war" and "preliminary war" little different from actual fighting. It was reported that this year the exercise would be staged on a scale larger than last year's which was announced as the largest ever in history;
- S. Korea has turned into a U.S. powder magazine for nuclear war and a nuclear attack base poised against the northern half of the Republic;
- Already deployed in south Korea are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, such as nuclear bombs and nuclear shells, and Lance missiles, F-16 fighter-bombers and other means of nuclear delivery;
- At present the United States plans to additionally deploy in south Korea Pershing 2 missiles, latest type medium-range nuclear missiles, Cruise missiles and even neutron bombs.
- The tripartite military alliance now being actively projected by the United States, Japan and south Korea is a new military bloc of Asian version of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and it is aimed not only to open the road for the overseas dispatch of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" including their advance into the Korean Peninsula but also to provide "legal" conditions even for the advance of the "ROK" army to the Asian-Pacific region.

The joint meeting confirmed the above-mentioned graveness of the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, and said:

"It is evident that if a war breaks out in Korea, and, further, it becomes a nuclear war, what disasters would be imposed upon our nation and the peoples of Asia and the world."

"We will never allow our nation to fall victim to a nuclear war by outside forces and our inviolable territory to be devastated into a battlefield of a nuclear war of outside forces," said the joint meeting.

In view of the prevailing situation it was necessary for Pyongyang to take epochal measures to avert the oncoming danger of war and actively open a favorable phase for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

"From this viewpoint the joint meeting decided to propose to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities, another party responsible for the mounting tension in Korea today, participate in the talks between us and the United States this time," said the report.

It said that the tripartite talks should discuss above all such problems as signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The joint meeting said that Pyongyang promises to provide all conditions for a durable peace in Korea and said, "the United States will be able to wash its hands of the Korean question with honour without losing its face or impairing its interests."

The joint meeting also proposed to adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south at the tripartite talks.

"The north and the south would have a dialogue for reunification when conditions favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are created with the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south," said the joint meeting.

Pyongyang urged that the reunification question should be solved on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity as mentioned with the 1972 July 4 North-South Joint Statement already agreed upon.

It said that the most reasonable way of national reunification embodying the principles of independence, peace and great national unity is to reunify the country by means of a confederation based on autonomy in the two regions, while leaving the different ideologies and social systems existing in the north and the south as they are.

The joint meeting stressed:

"A confederal state based on autonomy will be an independent country, not depending on others or being a satellite of any other country, and will be a neutral country not leaning to any side or joining any bloc."

It has also expressed Pyongyang's readiness to discuss at a meeting other proposals made by the Seoul side.

2 Ex-Professors, Clergyman Arrested for Supporting DPRK's Reunion Policy
(Continued from Page 1)

is dividing the people of the south and the north and promotes hatred among them, the investigators said.

Kang, answering a question from one of the teacher, said that the south Korea's political system must become a socialist state of workers and peasants, according to the investigators.

They said a leaflet confiscated from a college woman who attended "night classes for leftist ideology" led to the uncovering of the institute's program. The lectures were held at the insittute in Pyongchang-dong between April and June, according to the investigators.

Investigators said the insittute board approved a 2 million won budget for the lecture program.

According to them during the lectures the teachers were told that the Korean War provided an opportunity for achieving national reunifcation but that the chance was lost because of intervention by U.N. troops, including American soldiers. The teachers were also told that the proposed north-south confederation is better than Seoul's proposal.

The discovery of the leaflet led to the questioning of five more persons involved in the classes, police said. The five included a person who prepared the leaflet, the investigators said, identifying him as Li Jang Won, 24, who was on military duty. Li was taken into custody by military investigators, they said.

They said police confiscated from another of the five persons a note critical of the "government"-approved revisions to the secondary school social studies textbooks for 1984.

When questioned about the note, the man Kim Han Jo, 24, a teacher at Myonmok Girls' Middle School, disclosed the institute program.

Kim was also among the nine teachers who received the lectures from the two former professors. Police said no charges were presented against the teachers.

Police said the Protestant minister and the two former professors were arrested because of fear of destroying evidence and escaping.

The charges presented against the three under Article 7 of the national security law carry prison terms of up to seven years.

In 1976, Cho was charged with a violation of the anti-communist law. The charge against him was dropped July 6 the same year. The law later was incorporated into the national security law. Cho, 49, is a native of Chosan-gun, Pyongan Pukto, which is now in north Korea.

Lee, 55, was indicted for writings done while serving as a mass communication professor at Hanyang University in 1977. He was released from prison in January 1980 and reinstated to his former position in March the same year.

They had been taken into custody on Dec. 30, last year, reported the south Korean daily Chung-ang Ilbo dated Jan. 7, 1984.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.